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duced and splendidly illustrated, should be of much practical utility. The labors of many competent men have now made the flora of Africa very well known in all its characteristic features. It is highly desirable that travellers and colonists in Africa, as well as botanists in Europe and America, should be provided with a book that will enable them to determine the names, or at least the species of the African plants that interest them. This helpfulness will be found in Mr. Thonner's book. It includes all the species of the flowering plants that are now known in Africa and its islands. The author arranges the plants in 221 families. Under his description of the general characteristics of each family, he gives a paragraph to each of its species, describing it, and giving its habitat, its uses, if any, and referring to the appropriate plate, if the plant is illustrated. He has, of course, drawn largely upon the results of other botanical specialists in the African field.

**The Autobiography of Sir Henry Morton Stanley.** Edited by his wife, Dorothy Stanley. xvii and 551 pp., 16 photogravures, map, and index. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York, 1909. \$5.00.

Stanley was a masterful man, full of natural resource, well fitted by nature to be the leader of a military campaign or the revealer of a continent. He undertook some of the hardest tasks that ever fell to human lot and his genius helped him to carry to a successful end everything he ever attempted to do. He had many friends and many severe critics. No man ever more highly praised his subordinates, white or black, who had it in them to perform their duty well; but he had no patience with incompetency, no use for the man who fell short of the mark and could not perform the task assigned to him. It was the men who failed in his service that wrote bitterly of him and his work and most that they said was not true. In his long career as an African explorer, he steadily improved in the quality of his work, for, at the outset, he had no training for scientific exploration. His map of the Congo as he followed it to the sea is, in all its large features, practically the map of the Congo as we know it to-day. If we sum up all his voluminous writings on Africa to express, in a word, their value to the world, we may simply say that Stanley told the truth. And he soon grew to share Livingstone's perfect faith that there was good in Africa and in its peoples that every proper influence of civilization should help to foster and develop. Livingstone and Stanley were the men of faith and inspiration who set on foot the great African movement that has brought to light nearly every corner of the continent and is making such wonderful progress in the work of development since the era of pioneer exploration closed.

Most of this book is Stanley's own narrative of his life and work. Here, for the first time, we have the complete story of his life. With his deep sincerity, wonderful self-revelation, and remarkable literary style, he makes the reader see the babe in the cottage cradle, then the grim workhouse, the squalid life in Liverpool, the terrible experiences at sea, the dawn of freedom in America, where he was adopted by a New Orleans merchant; then his life as a planter, his enlistment in the Confederate Army, the wonderful picture of Shiloh, and his life in prison and escape. From his journals, notes, letters, speeches, etc., it has been possible to continue the story of his life largely in his own words—his return to England and experiences in journalism; the finding of Livingstone, exploration of the Dark Continent, the founding of the Congo State and the

rescue of Emin; and finally his Parliamentary career and closing years. His journals and private letters bring out the inner history of many important events and episodes which have not hitherto been made public.

Among the fine illustrations are seven portraits of Stanley at different periods from his childhood to within four years of his death. So much of his life was absorbed by Africa that we may regard this remarkable autobiography as a rich contribution to the literature of the great continent to which he gave so unstintedly his wonderful energy of mind and body.

**Cyrenaica.** Report on the Work of the Commission sent out by the Jewish Territorial Organization, under the Auspices of the Governor-General of Tripoli, to Examine the Territory Proposed for the Purpose of a Jewish Settlement in Cyrenaica. By J. W. Gregory and Others. xiii and 52 pp., Maps, Illustrations, and Appendix. Ito Offices, London, 1909.

Cyrenaica is the large projection of land on the northern coast of Africa between Egypt and the Great Syrtis. The Jewish Territorial Organization, of which Mr. Israel Zangwill is president, conceived the idea, that this land, reputed to have once been populous and rich, might afford a comfortable home for many of those Jews who cannot or will not remain in the lands in which they at present live. The Organization accordingly sent out an expedition, led by Dr. Gregory, Professor of Geology at the University of Glasgow, to examine the territory proposed for a Jewish settlement. The work of the expedition was thoroughly performed, but the results were disappointing so far as the colonization project is concerned. The report includes a careful estimate of the water supply based upon the rain-gauge at Benghazi and also on the limited yield from the few springs on the plateau and from a study of the beds of the hill streams, many of which, evidently, cannot have carried water down them for many years. It seems to be proven conclusively that, owing to its lack of water, Cyrenaica could never have maintained a very large population. There is considerable rainfall, but the porosity of the soil has made the water largely unobservable and irrecoverable.

While the report is unfavorable to the hopes of those who are promoting the cause of Jewish colonization, it is a valuable contribution to geography. It carefully describes in its geographical, hydrographical, climatic and economic aspects, a region of which very little was known. It is introduced by an historical and political preface by Mr. Zangwill.

**Man in Many Lands.** Being an Introduction to the Study of Geographic Control. By L. W. Lyde, A.M. vii and 184 pp., and 24 illustrations in colors. Adam and Charles Black, London, and the Macmillan Company, New York, 1910. 65c.

Professor Lyde has shown in his excellent textbooks that he has a talent for tracing the relation between life and its geographic environment. The present work is of the nature of a geographic reader for students in the secondary schools. We do not recall having seen elsewhere in the same compass and for the perusal of young students, a treatment so large and so illuminative as this, of the subject of geographic control. No boy or girl can read the book without pleasure and edification or hardly fail, in all later reading, to look for the influence that